



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

eastern escarpment of the Staked Plains, and determined the extent of the Dockum and Blanco Canyon Beds and their relation to the underlying strata. The Stratigraphy of the Triassic formation in northwest Texas was assigned to N. F. Drake, who embodies his observations in a short paper of twenty-one pages. Mr. Steernwitz is still at work on the Trans-Pecos region. In his paper he states that rocks of Carboniferous age have been traced over a large area of this region, gives the age and relations of certain conglomerates, and the stratigraphic relationship between the schists and the red grit. Prof. E. D. Cope, who had in charge the fossil vertebrata, reports on collections from the Fayette formations, the Blanco Canyon bed, and the Triassic or Dockum beds. Dr. Sterki furnishes notes on shells found in a dry salt lake near Eddy, New Mexico.

The illustrations are numerous and compare favorably with those of previous publications of the survey.

Mineral Resources of the United States, 1889 and 1890.⁴—

This volume is the seventh of the series of Mineral Resources of the United States, and carries the statistical data to Dec. 31, 1890. An idea of the amount and value of the various useful mineral products is given in a brief summary which forms the opening chapter. The remaining 530 pages comprise carefully prepared statistical papers containing much valuable information.

According to the report the year 1890 was a period of unexampled activity in mining, particularly so in iron, silver, copper, coal and petroleum. The total value of the product is put at \$656,604,698, an increase far beyond any previous year.

In addition to its individual index, this volume contains the general index to the entire series from 1882 to 1890 inclusive.

⁴Mineral Resources of the United States, 1889 and 1890. David T. Day, Chief of the Division of Mining Statistics and Technology, Washington, 1892.